NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1869.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE COAL MINE DISASTER.

THE WORST FEARS REALIZED-A LARGE NUM-BER OF BODIES FOUND.

PLYMOCTH, Sept. 8 .- Late yesterday afternoch an important discovery was made. Heretofore all effects had been directed to extinguish the fire in the shaft, and afterward to introduce air to purify the atmosphere, under the misapprehension, as it subsequently proved, that the fire in the furnace had been drawn out by the miners on the first alarm of fire, and that they had afterward retreated to some of the inner chambers. Now, it appeared, from the report of the last relay that had descended, that not only was the furnace found full of burning coal, but that the fire had communicated to . 'heave" of coal, which was then a blazing mass; therefore the air that had been introduced during the day, instead of ventilating the mine, merely swept over this burning furnace, and carried all the gas and smoke into the corner recesses of the mine. This alone, continued as it had been all day, would cause the death of every inniate of the mine, even if any had been for-tanate enough to have been alive yesterday. A change of operations was immediately decided upon and it was determined to make every exertion to extin guish the fire, as no further progress could be made until it was accomplished. Hose was immediately let down the shaft, and four men descended. Nothing was heard from them for full twenty minutes, causing great anxiety among their friends; but at last they gave the signal and were hauled up. They reported that they could not arrange the hose, owing to the foul air, but that the fire seemed to be dving out.

In a short time another party, womed Thomas M. Price Mark Evans, Wm. Bray, and D. W. Reese, went down and after a lapse of 15 minutes returned, and reported the hose placed in position for the water, the idea being to throw the water against the roof at a pressure of 200 feet, and let it fall on the furnace.

While these men were down, those who anxiously awaited the result of their descent were considerably frightened by the cracking of the roof of the tunnel, and the falling of part of it, caused by the cooling of the surface rock. Fortunately no one was burt. The water was turned on at 10. At 11:15 D. W. Morgan, R. H. Williams, A. Philips, and Wm. J. Price, went down and stayed 15 minutes; bad air coming up the shaft. They reperted that the hose was pouring water upon the fire and doing good execution. They made no further advance than the furnace.

At midnight, David S. Jones, Henry Atherell, Samue Morgan, and John Williams went down, and, after 25 minutes, came up in a very bad condition, the blue damp that now commenced arising making them quite sick. They had thrown water upon the fire, and thought it was out. At about the time this gang asked to be heisted, George Morgan, who was watching at the opening of the shaft, had to be removed, and all except four or five were driven from the tunnel, the "blue damp' that was coming up the shaft making them sick, and placing all who might be in the tunnel in a very perilous situation. No further attempt was made to go down for two hours. The stream of water was still kept running.

At about 2 o'cleck this morning the next descent was made. They found the atmosphere much improved, and the dre nearly extinguished. They penetrated as far as the stable, and found two bodies, which they brought with thom. One was a middle-aged man and the other a young man about 18, but both were so disfigured as to be unrecognizable. The next party that descended were enabled to penetrate still further, and discovered some dinner cans and cups. They reported a still further improvement in the atmosphere.

At 6:30 a.m., R. Williams, D. W. Evans, Jno. Williams and Wm. Thomas descended and were gone thirty minutes, when they returned and reported the whole company of miners lying dead on the cast side of the plane. Preparations were then made to send down six gangs four men each, to bring up the bodies as rapidly as

At 72 o'clock one of the gangs returned and reported that they went up the plane, and just beyond it found a | the police and hucksters, and the unemotional miners, barrier consisting of a car packed around with coal "colm" and clothing. This they cleared away, and after proceeding a little further met another barrier nearly completed, and constructed like the first. One man was found upon the outside where he had been at work laying up the wall. All was completed save a small aperture just sufficient to admit of the passage of a human body, and it is inferred that he had just finished his task, and was preparing to join his companions on the opposite side by crawling back, when death overtook him. This barrier was also removed, when the whole force of miners were found dead and mied one upon ar

Preparations were then made for the removal of the bodies, which consumed the rest of the day, owing to the inefficient hoisting apparatus. The pumping of air was now commenced, and as the miners ascended they reported a steady improvement in the condition of the mine. Shortly after 8 o'clock Coroner Eno of Plymouth impanueled a jury, composed of Wm. J. Harvey, Samuel Van Loon, Martin McDonald, James George, Charles Afchinson, and Thomas Patten, to view the bodles as they were brought up.

The body of John Bowers of Plymouth, a miner, aged 21, was the third brought up. His left teye was partially open, but otherwise his countenance was placed. He leaves a wife and one child, in Plymouth. He was found outside the barricase behind which were all the other bodies. He was evidently overcome before he could get

In order to facilitate operations, it was announced that as fast as the bodies were brought up their names would be made known, and their relatives allowed to enter the lines. The men engaged in bringing up the bodies were required to be sworn to the facts in each case. E. L. Merriman and H. B. Payne, lawyers of Wilkesbarre, attended the Jury.

The fourth body exhumed was that of Wm. P. Ewell of

Flymouth (Turkey Hill). His eyes were both open and his head turned aside. His family are in Europe, with the exception of a daughter residing in Plymouth and a son who worked in the mine

The fifth body was that of a boy named IWm. Williams, aced 14 years, of Hyde Park. He had worked in the mine only one day.

The sixth body was that of Willie Phillips of the Steaben Colliery. He evidently died in great agony, as his bands were elenched. The next was the body of William Evans, a brother of Steuben. His hands were also clenched. One of the miners reported that each of

these boys was found in the arms of his father. The next body brought up was that of Evan Hughes, "ipside boss." He was found sitting down with his head resting on his knees. His watch had stopped at 5.15. This is supposed to have been on Tuesday morning, as the miners usually wind their watches at night. Mr Evans's watch had stopped at 4.42. At this time a barrel of lime was sent down to mark the pathway to the death chamber, for the reason that two men had lost their way. The ninth body, that of an unknown man, was found 300 or soo yards in the west part of the mine, a long distance from the rest. He was lying on his face, which had apparently been forced into the ground, and was much disfigured. The tenth body was that of an unknown man supposed, however, to be Peters of Upper Plymouth.

He was also lying with his face down. Up to 7 o'clock this evening the work of bringing the dead bodies to the surface proceeded steadily. Sixty bodies have now been raised, and their funerals will be

held to-morrow at Avondale. The scenes at the mines when the bodies of the miners were brought out were most heartrending. Up to the last moment the wives, children, and relatives hoped against hope that the doomed men might be found alive, but as one blackened corpse after another was brought out, the low sobs of the women broke out into shricks and waits of agony as they recognized the remains of their friends. Even the men were not unmoved by the pitcons spectacle, and many an eye was dimmed with tears as the bodies of comrades, relatives, and friends, were laid side by side upon the grass. The men who were engaged in forcing their way into the mine worked with untiring energy, and, if any spur was needed, the agonized entreaties of the women encournged them to superhuman exertions.

It was sad to see the little children clinging to their mothers, and wailing in sympathy with them, although they were unable to understand the full meaning of the fearful disaster. Some shrank back in affright from the almost unrecognizable corpse of a father or brother, unable to comprehend that this could be the strong, active body so full of life and health a few days ago.

The sensation caused by this fearful disaster is most profound, and grack indignation is expressed that there was no means of outlet, and the effect will probably be as far as it is possible, any such horrible accidents in the feture.

A dispatch has been received from President Samuel Sloan of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, ordering all the shops and works of the and clouds of sulphurous gases camp pouring through in and clouds of sulphurous gases camp pouring through in the shops and works of the sulphurous gases camp pouring through in the shops and works of the sulphurous gases camp pouring through in the shops and works of the sulphurous gases camp pouring through in the shops and works of the sulphurous gases camp pouring through in the shops and works of the sulphurous gases camp pouring through in the shops and works of the sulphurous gases camp pouring through in the shops and works of the sulphurous gases camp pouring through in the shops and works of the sulphurous gases camp pouring through it is a sulphurous gases camp pour in the that measures will be taken in all the mines to prevent,

Company to be closed, and free trains to and from Avondale and all prominent points on the road. The stores in Pittston were closed to-day, and a meeting was held to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers. Mayor Hill of this city will in the morning issue a proclamation, ordering places of business to be closed on the 9th and 10th asts. Relief subscriptions have been received as follows: \$5,000 from the New-York Board of Brokers; \$2,500 from Asa Packer, and \$500 from Gov. Geary.

Daniel Jones, who lost his life in an effort to rescue his empanions on Monday night, and Thomas Williams, who also sacrificed his life for the same object, were buried this afternoon.

LATEST DISPATCH-ONLY SEVENTY-TWO BODIES FOUND.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 8-9:30 p. m.-There were only 63 bodies in the chamber first penetrated, and a search is about to be made for the men not yet accounted for. A doctor was called to accompany the men, but none would volunteer. Six bodies were found in another chamber, making 72 in all. The great heaps of coal left in the shute and screens are one mass of flame to-night, and light the surrounding country.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT-ONE OF THE BODIES SHOWS SIGNS OF LIFE.

AVONDALE, Penn., Sept. 8 .- The horrors of the scene at the colliery are just being developed. The mine which has proven the death-chamber of two hundred men is opened, and the dead have been brought forth. Men who went down happy Monday morning, eager to resume their long-suspended work, came forth stark and cold in death to-day. The miners' homes, which, in a long row, front the opening of the tunnel, are swept of every male member; and the women sit, with stifled cry and pallid lips, at the doors, waiting the arrival of their dead.

The people here express their condemnation of the Company in most unequivocal terms. By a little expense this frightful calamity might have been averted. An inquest, which will be held at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, will make plain the facts of the case, and rest the censure where it is desered. On Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock the relay of men got as far as the first gangway, and found two men dead this side the door. The bodies were in a dreadful state, and showed they had been dead since early Monday. The black damp is so strong that the rescuers cannot abide it long-not more than five or six minutes, then they always come up gasping and some-

About 8 o'clock this morning the first door of the gangwas broken in and sixty bodies were found there. Their situation was awful; fathers lay stiff in death with arms about their sons. Some were kneeling, as though in prayer; strong men were hand in hand with their fellows. The pick-axes and shovels, which they had used in making an embankment to prevent the entrance of foul air, lay one side. It seemed, then, that they had fled a few steps, when in an agony they fell in one another's arms, suffocated by the deadly damp. In another chamber every man was without a shirt. They had stripped themselves of clothes to use them in filling up crevices and crannics. One man had pushed a part of his garment into an aperture, when a gust of the gas rushed through and strangled him to death. Wagon loads of coffins line the read, and litters filled with sheeted dead pass along the line every few minutes. As they are brought out of the tunnel, an inquest is held; the dead are exposed for recognition; and, when one is identified, the Justice calls out his name and home; his friends take the body and convey it to their house.

Already the dozen mules have caused an insufferable stench, having swolen and bursted. The men who go down to bring up the corpses have to pas these carcases in order to get at the dead; and the stench, together with the gas, which has not yet been pumped out, makes it difficult to bring them up. The solemnity of the place is not alone that which impresses the spectator. The weeping women and loudlyerying children strike the spectator with sadness; but the active rescuers, and the Provision Committee, and make it painfully obvious that the present is a time for

business, and not for mourning alone. Forty-five have already been taken up. One of them showed signs of life. He was bleeding and moved. He was found with his face in the water, lying flat on the bottom of the mine. Efforts are being made to resussitate

HOW AVONDALE IS SITUATED-THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE-SCENES AT THE SHAFT.

Avondale, Luzerne Co., Penn., Sept. 8 .-About 168 miles west of New-York City is the town of Wilkesbarre, situated in the Wyoming Vailey, on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna River. Four miles below, on the western side of the river, is Avondale, and the Avondale coal mine. The Susquehanna is about a mile distant, across the flats. The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad runs along a high hill, near the mouth of the mine, which is 200 feet up the side of the mountain. Over the entrance to this mine stood a large building, called a "breaker." Here were the hoisting apparatus, the pumping engine, and the machines for breaking and screening the coal as it was taken from the mine. Above, the ground rises at an angle of about 45 degrees. The town of Plymouth lies about a mile and a half to the north. The view of the Valley of the Wyoming is charming. On both sides of the river are groups of mountains stretching away to the north and south, while meadows and gardens slope gently to the water's

On the morning of the 6th of September, about 8 o'clock, some boys, at work in a field near the breaker, fsaw a bluish vapor rising above the roof, but they thought little of it at the time. An hour afterward, the keeper of the stables in the mine took down some hay for his When near the bottom of the shaft he was heard to cry "Fire," and at the same instant, almost, a column of flame shot up through the ventulator into the engine room. The engineer was driven from his post before he ould reverse or stop the engine. In a moment the vast wooden structure, 100 feet in hight, and as large as a hotel, was burning in every part. The terrible heat created such a current from the shaft below that nothing could withstand it. The shaft is 10x16 feet square, and about 350 feet in depth. A partition extended from the top to the bottom, leaving a flue for the air to pass up and down. It was up this wooden box or chimney that the fire first came, and, it being separated from the main shaft, the hostler was thus kept from discovering the tre

when he went down. In order to purify the air in a mine, it is necessary to force the foul vapor out, and in addition to the steam fans used, it is customary to build a fire at the bottom of the shaft for the purpose of getting rid of the damp." When mines are constantly worked, these fires are not allowed to go out, and no danger is feared, as there is seldom any flame except when the fire is first kindled. The miners in the Wilkesbarre region, having been on a strike for a long time, commenced work on Monday, the 6th inst. The wood fire at the bottom of the shaft, being recently kindled, sent up a blaze before the oal was put on. It is supposed that the wood lining of the shaft caught from the blaze below, though there was

many feet of brick work at the bottom. So soon as the breaker was discovered to be on fire. the fire-engines at Wilkesbarre, Kingston, and Scranton were telegraphed for, and the officers of the railroad in formed of the disaster. The alarm spread far and wide, and soon large crowds of people congregated in the vicinity of the burning. The excitement was intense, but when it was rumored that nearly 200 men and boys were beneath the mass of flame, the air was filled with shouts and cries. The engines soon arrived and they commenced playing on the fire. It was like attempting to quench a volcano. No sooner had the fire got fairly under way than the sulphur vapors and gases began to add to the intensity of the heat. Such an awful scene was never before witnessed on this continent. Fresh steamers were constantly arriving from the neighboring towns and at last there was a perceptible change. And when the heroes of the pumps were victors of the flames, women embraced one another for joy, and strong men rushed up and bore away the heated timbers as though rushed up and bore away the heated the they were straws. No camp meeting ever they were straws, prayers to God in so up as many prayers to God short a time before. When the rubbish was cleared away short a time before. When the rubbish was cleared away from the shaft, shout after shout resounded through the valley, and a dozen men came forward to attempt a descent into the mine, but even in their haste they were cautions. A dog and lamp were lowered into the black abyss, and the air was found to be good. Again the air was rent with cheers, and again the mothers uttered their prayers. In five minutes preparations were made for a descent. It was about 6 o'clock in the evening when a man was lowered in a bucket. He returned in a few minutes, and reported that he found no difficulty in breathing. A thrill of joy ran through the multitude on hearing this, and immediately two men were sent down with tools. They removed the obstructions, and reached

the spertures. On reaching the top of the shaft, the men fainted, but they were soon recovered. When the people heard of the gas pouring in from the other parts of the mine, they lost all hope. Railroad and mining officials had been arriving all day from up and down the line, and merchants and bankers send word that no money should be lacking.

be lacking.

Later in the evening two men attempted to descend, but

Later in the evening two men attempted to descend, but be lacking.

Later in the evening two men attempted to descend, but the foul air overcame them, and one of them, Mr. Williams, expired. A piteous wail went round, and the operations were suspended until a fan could be geared to drive out the gases. A stationary engine was erected, and soon the powerful fan was forcing great volumes of air into the shaft.

On Monday evening the road to Plymouth and Wilkesbarre was filled with people and vehicles. It was impossible to get near the ruins. Young men, old men, and women of all ages climbed up the sides of the mountain back of the breaker; and looked down from above.

It had been reported that there was no fire in the shaft or in the gangways, but it was discovered that the interior was burning with fearful intensity. It seems that the action of the fan revived the dying embers. A stream of water was then turned on and the fire extinguished after it had been burning for a long time.

At dark the scene was a strange one. For many miles up and down this beautiful valley the glare of a thousand lights were seen. The vast quantities of burning coal at the breaker were covered with sheets of colored flame. Great brawny men worked silently and comstantly, and often in tears. At intervals a mother's wait

up and down this beautiful valley the glatest another sand lights were seen. The vast quantities of burning coal at the breaker were covered with sheets of colored flame. Great brawny men worked silently and constantly, and often in tears. At intervals a mother's wall came in on the night air, as it did years ago when death once reigned in the Valley of the Wyoming. Long likes of men guarded the hoisting rope on either side, while those at their posts attended to the dutiet assigned them. The volunteers were lowered by means of a machine worked by horse lower. The hoisting apparatus is located on the elevated plane at the upper side of the breaker, and on the plane below is the mouth of the shaft. Here are lines of miners extending back some distance. When a descent isto be made, word is given to the men above, and the takes are loosened. The order "Silence!" is given, and a thousand men stand motionless. At last the rope liackens, and then there is another pause, while the forman looks at his watch. One, two, three minutes are passed, and still the silence continues. Nine minutes i "Up! Up! boys!"—and away goes the horse with a man at his heels on the run. The rope runs slow, and the call for more speed is heard again and again. At last leads appear. "All right!" is heard, a rush is make, and in a minute the new comers fall falting into the arms of their comrades. The prograte forms are borne away to the open air, where they are fanned and rubbed until life is restored. It is a siekening sight, but the brave men who have spent ther life beneath the ground utter not a word of complaint. The news of "things below" is given in a whisper, seat in shouts to the men above.

All day and all night weary hours passed by, but the workers did not stop a moment. You see a grim creature sitting on a log. His eyes are scarcely visible, and his long, coarse boots, and his canvas suit, close butteed, make him look as though he had been on a spree for a week. He is an English miner, and he is one of the bost experienced in the

RELIEF FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS,

o the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: All hearts are filled with sorrow, by eason of the terrible calamity which has occurred in the Coal Mine in Pennsylvania. Six hundred widews and orphans plunged into the deepest grief and poverty! and orphans plunged into the deepest grief and poveny.

Out of the kindness of your kind heart do speak for
them in your next paper and ask for the help of the compassionate. The workingmen of the land might and
would, I think, be induced to give at least \$1\$ each. If
not, let the churches and prayer-meetings and Sabbathschools respond. At a prayer-meeting held this evening,
in the Carlton-ave M. E. Caurch, Brooklyn, the sum of
\$45\$ was placed in the paster's hands to be committed to
your care for the sufferers. May it be the beginning of a
gift equal to their necessity. Yours,
Sept. 8, 1869.

J. Parker, Pastor.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. SHERMAN APPOINTED SECRETARY OF WAR AD INTERIM-SENATOR FESSENDEN-RE-FORMS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1869. The expected order appointing Gen. Sherman Secretary of War ad interim was issued to day. There continues to be very general speculation regarding the vacancy in the Cabinet, but no reliable information on the subject can

over the announcement of the death of Senator Fessen den. He was known and respected here by all classes His acquaintance in the city was very large, and there was the greatest anxiety during his iliness to obtain frequent intelligence of his condition. The flags in the city e flying at half mast in his honor.

With a view of correcting many improprieties, and of making reforms in the clerical force of the Treasury De-partment, as well as for the purpose of using the information to be obtained as the basis for future appointments and removals, the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular of questions, and a copy of the same is to be placed in the bands of each clerk, and it is thought the other Departments will adopt a similar process. The questions are as follows: Where were you born i What is your age! Are you married! Were you ever in the United States army or navy, either Regular or Volunteer, or in the Ma rine Corps ! If so, state the company, regiment, or vessel, in what capacity, where, and how long you served. Were you honorably discharged ! If so, when, and where. State in what other way you did anything for the Union army or Union cause during the Rebellion When were you appointed in this Department 1 In what town, county, and State did you reside when appointed! Who represented your district in Congress at that time! Who is your present Representative in Congress ! What other Government appointments have you held before the present one, and why did you not continue therein! Where is your present residence! Where do you exercise the right of franchise! Have you any relatives in this Department, or in any branch of the Government service If so, state who they are, where, and in what capacity bey are employed. In what bureau, office, or division of

this Department are you now employed ! The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in recipt of lists of lands selected by the agent of the Union Pacific Railway Company, and of the Sioux City and Pacific Railway Company, as inuring to said Companies under the acts of 1862 and 1854. These lists embrace in the aggregate over 90,000 acres.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet in Philadelphia on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock p. in.
Supervising Architect Mullett returned to the Treasury Department this morning from New York. He has completed satisfactory arrangementaconcerning the erection of the New-York Post-Office which will now insure rapid progress in the building of that edifice.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ALLENTOWN, PA., IRON WORKS.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Sept. 8.-Yesterday merning a fire broke out in the Allentown fron Works, situated in the Sixth Ward, and superintended by Samuel Lewis, esq. The works were among the most extensive in this country, giving employment to about 600 hands, and were owned principally by stockholders residing in Philadelphia, Mr. H.ewis, the Superintendent, owning probably more phia, Mr. [Lewis, the Superintendent, owning probably more stock than any other individual. They consisted of four immense stacks, four large cast houses, three coal-houses, store-house, engine-houses, and otherbuildings necessary for the carrying on of the heavy business of the furnace. The fire originated in the waste room of the engine-house attached to stack No. 3, and is supposed to have caught from the lamp of the engineer. The fire then communicated to the engine-house and quickly spread to each of the engine and cast houses, involving in one sheet of flame the whole mass of buildings. The loss to the Alientown from Works will amount to about \$500,000, which is fully covered by insurance. Over 1,000 persons will be thrown out of employment by the fire. Six hundred hands were employed in the furnace, and these, as well as about 400 who were employed at the and these, as well as about 400 who were employed at the mines, will nearly all be compelled to cease work on ac count of the stoppage of operations at the furnace. As there were upward of \$150,000 paid out in wages every month, the loss to Allentown will be very severely feit.

THE STORM IN THE EAST.

WORCESTER, Sept. 8 .- A heavy rain storm has prevailed here all day, accompanied by a high wind. The form was very destructive to property between here and Boston. The telegraph lines are down between here and that city, so that no authentic account of the damage done can be asceriained. It is stated, however, that the steeple of a church on Hanover-st., Boston, was blowsteeple of a church on Hanover-st., Boston, was blown down and one man killed. Another account says that the Coliseum was demelished by the wind and other buildings damaged. The rain was much needed here, as the source of suiphy of water was very low, and the crops were also suffering.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD ELECTION. ALBANY, Sept. 8 .- In yesterday's report of the proceedings at the Susquehanna Railroad election the statement that the injunction of Judge Clerke was not regarded by the Ramsey party was incorrect. That injunction forbid the voting on certain stock etc., not the holding of a stockholders' meeting. The regular in-spectors were enjoined from holding the election by the

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 8 .- Yesterday's down freight-train on the Jackson Railroad fell through a treatle-bridge near Kennersville. Four cars took fire, which, with their contents, were consumed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. A RETURN MATCH FOR HARVARD. LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1869.

The Morning Telegraph has an editorial to-day on the result of the recent international rowing match between the Oxford and Harvard crews. The writer says the merits of the two systems will be undecided until Oxford crosses the Atlantic and meets the American crew in American waters. If Oxford is beaten under such circumstances, it will show, however close the match may be, the best American and English styles of rowing. If Oxford is victorious, it will show that the Harvards have something to unlearn. We see no cause to doubt that the scheme will be practicable. It will afford a fair and reasonable chance for the Harvards to reverse the triumph. The fame of the Oxfords and their love of fair play, it is natural to suppose, will prompt a ready compliance with the just expectation of America.

THE LATE OUTRAGES IN CHINA. The Times, to-day, is indignant over the late out rages in China. It says: "Whether China understands that it is for its own advantage to be free to keep order in its own dominions or not, England is resolved to insist that it must keep the Mandarins under proper control. We shall refuse the responsibility of maintaining peace in China, if there is any foundation for the suggestion that it is trying to deceive the Western Powers by a pretended desire to establish more direct relations. It is hard to understand how we should enter into war under less favorable conditions, because we abdicated the unpopular office of chastising the provincials for outrages really the acts of Mandarins delegated from Pekin. Should war arise, it would be unquestionably our interest to stipulate that fulfillment of the terms of the treaty be assumed solely by the Chinese. Our Government, in giving a chance of success to the Burlingame mission, may be accomplishing peaceably what it might be compelled to effect by force. The recent alarms give no cause to distrust the recently recognized doctrine that it is better for foreigners trading with China to make it the business of the Central Government to keep to the treaties and oblige its subjects to do so.

AN INTERNATIONAL RIFLE-MATCH PROPOSED. Lord Elcho, who has taken a very prominent part in the Volunteer movements recently, has suggested a rifle-match between England and America.

FENIAN AMNESTY.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1869. A meeting of those favorable to amnesty to the Fenian prisoners was held at Limerick yesterday. Over 25,000 people were present. A series of appropriate resolutions were adopted, among which was one asserting that the farmers of Ireland will not accept any tenant-right bill until the political prisoners are liberated.

THE LAND QUESTION.

Sir John Gray, Editor of The Freeman's Journal, makes an appeal to Mr. Johnston of Belfast, as leader of the Orangemen, to cooperate in the movement for the settlement of the land question.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH. The following dispatches come to us from private

Paris, Sept. 7-6 P. M .- The Emperor lies in the same ondition. Yesterday's rumors with reference to his health were exaggerated. His condition is one rather of stagnation than convalescence. The weather militates. PARIS, Sept. 8-6 P. M.—The advices from the Emperor's

usehold to-day report his condition much improved. A COUNCIL AT ST. CLOUD-GEN. PRIM.

Paris, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1869. The Emperor to-day presided at a Council of Ministers at St. Cloud. His visit to Paris is postponed until to-morrow. The Patrie to-day has reason to believe that the complete restoration of the Emperor's health is near at hand.. Gen. Prim remains at Vichy. He will return to Madrid on the 15th inst.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1869. The Imparcial to-day says the American Minister has not sent any note to the Spanish Government pointing out the possibility of the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents under the pressure of public opinion in the United States, but he de clares that the fillibusters have made immense progress in gaining American sympathy, and they do not relax their efforts to obtain recognition for the Cubans.

CUBA.

DEFEAT OF THE SPANIARDS AT PUERTO PRINCIPE -THEIR REPORTED RETREAT TO NUEVITAS-A FIGHT BETWEEN VALMASEDA AND QUE-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- Advices from the Cuban forces have been received in this city up to the 20th ult. In these letters the friends of the Cubans have accounts of the several engagements which had re. cently taken place between the Spaniards and Cubans. The Cubans for some mouths have invested the town of Puerto Principe. On the 12th, Gen, Puello sent out a force numbering 700 as a reconnoi tering party. They were attacked and defeated with a loss of almost the entire command, in casualties, desertions and prisoners. The town of Puerto Principe is reported deserted by Gen. Puello's troops after the recent engagement, retreated to Nuevitas. These letters report that Valmaseda's forces, who had moved out from Las Tunas had attacked the Cuban troops who were concentrating near that point under Gen. Quesada. The Spanish troops, composed of the entire strength of Gen. Valmaseda's force, and commanded by Valmaseda in person, consisted of 2,500 regulars and 1,500 volunteers. With this force Gen. Quesada was attacked, and after an engagement of four hours the Spaniards were repulsed with very severe loss. The Cuban loss was over 100, while that of Valmaseda was much larger. Valmaseda retreated to Las Tunas, and under cover of the fortifications of that place secured protection for his troops-the Cubans not being supplied with the artillery necessary to attack so formidable fortifications. The Cubans now occupy the entire Cinco Villas District, and the territory of the Eastern Department, commanded by Gen. Jordan. The Spanish troops and volunteers occupy the sea-coast towns and coast fortifications. A fight is reported near Puerto Le Grande, in which the Spanish force numbering over 700, was defeated. It is reported that after the first fire the troops deserted in a body o the Cubans, leaving their officers, who were captured and paroled by Gen. Jordan. Gens. Quesada and Jordan assert their confidence in the result, and their ability to secure Cuban independence.

SPANISH REPORT OF A CUBAN DEFEAT.

(Dispatch to El Cronista.)
HAVANA, Sept. 7.—Cespedes and Quesada, with 000 men, attacked Las Tunas, which was garrisoned by 400 sick and invalid soldiers. Considering a victory sure, they published an enthusiastic proclamation. They were repulsed with a loss of 500 men, many arms, and a flug. It was a complete rout, so much so that they dared not oppose in the least the column of Benegasi, only 500 strong, which arrived the next day safe and sound, with a large convoy, at Las Tunas.

NEW DECREE OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL. HAVANA, Sept. 8.—The Captain-General has issued decree declaring salt and medicines contraband of war, and prohibiting their transportation into the interior without permits describing the contents and giving the destination of all packages.

FILIBUSTERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

ICESTER, Mass., Sept. 8.—It is reported night that a party of men left this city on the in train for Providence, stating that they were a vessel awaiting them below that city, and a providence, stating that they were a vessel awaiting them below that city, and solutions are stating that they were a vessel awaiting them below that city, and solutions are stating that they were a vessel awaiting them below that city, and solutions of the Court of appeals, yesterday. Judge Loranger delivered a long time between Richmond, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 8.-It is reported here to night that a party of men left this city on the attengon train for Providence, stating that they were

were bound for Cuba, to callst in the Cuban army. They stated that they had received \$500 each as bounty money, and were to be well paid for their services. The exact number of the party is not known.

A CUBAN PRIVATEER.

The following facts are believed to be from reliable source in relation to the fitting out of a vessel at this port intended to act as a Cuban privateer. The vessel was formerly a United States gunboat named the Pequod, and was recently purchased by an agent of the Junta here. The Pequod is now lying near the Atlantic Docks. Brooklyn, and is being rapidly fitted out for sea. When loaded, not much of her hull is above water; she is also a swift craft. Her armament consists of eight long 68s and a 100 pound Parrott gun at the bow. Her crew will consist of Englash-speaking sailors and will be a large one, three times the number required to work her. Rumor gives the name of the captain as Mr. McDermott, an able and brave officer, whose heart and soul is in the Cuban cause. Another vessel intended for a similar purpose is now under seizure. La Junta has paid the officers three months advance in gold. The Pequod will be coaled shortly, and when ready a tender will act in concert with her. vessel was formerly a United States gunboat named the in concert with her.

THE NEW DOMINION.

IMPORTANT SPEECHES OF GOV.-GEN. YOUNG AND LIEUT.-GOV. WILMOT. St. John, N. B., Sept. 6.-The Governor-

General of the New Dominion has finished his tour

through the provinces and has gone to Ottawa. He left Halifax Monday morning last, passed through the center of Nova Scotia meeting with a fair reception, and went

through the provinces and has gone to Ottawa. He left Halifax Monday morning last, passed through the center of Nova Scotia meeting with a fair reception, and weat through St. John hastily to Fredericton. Here he was cordially welcomed and remained the guest of Licut. Gov. Wilmot till Friday.

Sir John Young was officially received on Saturday, Addresses were presented from the Mayor and Corporation, the Sessions, the St. Andrew's Society, the St. Fatrick's Society, and the Mechanics' Institute. A levee followed, at which several hundred people were presented. A public breakfast was tendered him by the citizens in the Victoria Skating Rink at 20'clock. The building was beautifully decorated with vases, flowers, evergreens, flags and streamers. The gallery was occupied by the band of the 16th Regiment, sent from Halifax for the occasion. Seats were provided only at the table of the Governor-General: at the others the wretched custom of standing at disner was observed. Under such an arrangement it may well be supposed that the dinner, although an excellent one, was soon over. The toasts jollowed, first, "The Queen," then "The Prince of Wales," and Col. Thurgar briefly introduced the Governor-General. After some preliminary remarks, Sir John Young proceeded as follows:

In the course of the tour laid out for me through the Maritime Provinces, I have seen much to interest and much to reassure me, both as to the spirit of the people and the condition of various branches of trade. The change which has been effected in these provinces, in reference to the great scheme of Confederation, is so recent and of so great magnitude, that it cannot fail to have touched many interests, to have jarred on previously cherahed sentiments, and to have caused disturbance in one or another quarter, but I was glad to find that even among those who were the most doubtful of its policy, there was a growing disposition to accept the straing and repect and sympathize with the wast majority, the true practical spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race

Who filed the butchers' shops with large blue fi

Who made provisions and the Laddites race?

Who fried the batchers' slops with large bloe flos ??

[Great laughter]

I have no disposition to touch mooted topics, but with recard to the Union of the British North American Provinces, I may express the English view, the view taken by every man on every side of politics, deserving the name of a statesman. It is that, in the interest of the Provinces themselves, union is indispensable, whether for their military strength and defense in case of attack, or for their advancement in commerce and the arts of peace. On the former point I do not wish to lay more stress than it will bear, for I cannot bring myself to believe in the possibility of war between the United States and Great Britain. (Cheers.] There is no question pending in reference to which honor necessitates an appeal to arms. There is, I am persuaded, good sense and good feeling enough on either side of the Atlantic to prefer the milider alternative of arbitration to violence and blood-shed, and if this is so now, I should hope the same moderate counsels will prevail hereafter, and render peace perpetual in the interests of civilization and humanity. [Cheers.] As regards the advantages to be derived for commerce, from Union, they are those which France sought when in the last century the octrois and other obstructions were forever removed those which France sought when in the last century the other, and with the result of the related to the section of the related to the related those which England sought when the admitted first Scotland and then Ireland to perfectly free intercommu-nication with her, and with each other, and which the Zollverein in the last half century conferred upon the Duchies and Kingdoms of Germany. [Checrs.] In all these instances the change was warmly canvassed and THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND THE CUBANS—A opposed at first—eventually its success was great and opposed at first—eventually its success was great and opposed at first—eventually its success was great and opposed at first—eventually admitted, and such I trust will be the eventually admitted.

Zoliverein in the last half century conferred upon the Duchies and Kingdows of Germany. [Checrs.] In all these instances the chance was warmly canvassed and opposed at first—eventually its success was great and universally admitted, and such I trust will be the event in our own case, as time rolls on, as our commercial exchanges are developed and masapprehensions removed. [Cheers.] The safety of a state rests on the enlightenment of the people. The knowledge generally spread of the axioms which sound observers have deduced from the study of public affairs, single produced have deduced from the study of public affairs, single produced have been affairs, single produced at 1s, may write its name in history. [Cheers.] If these affairs, single produced it which, I am persuaded, it may its the complete good will of its powerful neighbor, the cumits of the produced at 1s, may write its name in history. [Cheers.] If the country has all the clements of greatness. Everywhere the send invite exertion, and promise an abundant reward to industry. The inhabitants inherit after forefathers' qualifies—the self-rehaman, and the perseverance which fit them for self-gered on the free institutions of England, and manner, seems eminently well fitted to foster across the produced on the free institutions of England, and manner, seems eminently well fitted to foster produced by the self-gered on the free institutions of their disposal. (Cheers.] If the various Provinces so happily circumstanced but stand together, and province so happily circumstanced but stand together, and province of his produced by the produced of the lavish wealth of name of the province of the self-gere and the province of the prov

MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

MONTREAL, Sept. 8 .- Prince Arthur is expected to arrive in Quebec on Tuesday, the 14th inst., and will ed to arrive in Quebec on Tuesday, the 14th inst., and win stay until Monday, the 20th. He will afterward pass through Montreal in an informal manner on his way west. The bronze statue of Her Majesty, designed by Marshall Wood, and proposed to be creeted in this place, his arrived here, and is now in the ship Daira, in this port. The ceremony of unvailing will be performed by Prince Arthur.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Mr. Weir, writing to the papers on the silver question,

Mr. Weir, writing to the papers on the silver quest expresses his opinion that the discount will probably nine per cent, and down to one per cent next month; in November it will go up again unless the exportation continued. It is stated that the Royal warrant will issued from the War office, under which officers, on the part of the part of

and able judgment against Woolrich. Judge Badgely gave an elaborate opinion in favor of Courolly. The other judges will give their decisions to-morrow. They are expected to be in favor of Counolly.

THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, Sept. 8.—The Cauadian Medical Association met in Convention to-day. A large number of delegates from all parts of the Dominion, and also from American Medical Associations, were present. The Hon. C. Tupper delivered the annual address, after which the new Medical Act for Ontario was discussed at great length. The following distinguished gentlemen, not residing in the Dominion, were elected honorary members: Dr. N. T. Davis of Chicago, Ill., Joseph K. Barnes, M. D., Surzeon U. S. A. Samuel D. Gross, M. D., of Philudelphia, Charles A. Lee, M. D., of the Buffalo University. THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

THE INDIANS.

A LARGE PARTY ON THE WAR PATH-NARROW

ESCAPE OF A GOVERNMENT AGENT. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sept. 8.-Mr. S. A. Carr, Government Agent, while in pursuit of stock supposed to have been stolen from Hays City, when about 12 miles from Sheridan, near the Smoky River, very unexpectedly came upon a camp of Indians, numbering about pectedly came upon a camp of Indians, numbering about 100, who, upon seeing him, fired several shots, which were promptly returned by Mr. Carr until some of the Indians had mounted, when Mr. Carr, being alone, retreated toward Sheridan, closely pursued by them. After a close chase of some four miles, seeing he had but two Indians to deal with, the rest being left far in the rear, he faced about, and when the foremost one came within ten yards of him fired with his revolver, when the Indian rolled from his saddle and fell to the ground. The other Indian, seeing the fate of his companion, wheeled about, Mr. Carr firing three shots at him, one of which took effect, and then retreated to Sheridan, leading the riderless poney into town. Mr. Carr received a slight arrow less poney into town. Mr. Carr received a slight arrow wound in the thigh.

FIGHT IN ARIZONA-THE INDIANS DEFEATED. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7 .- The Arizonian of the 21st ult. publishes an account of a fight by Col. Green's party with a large body of Apaches at White Mountains, in which they killed five, captured a large number of horses and mules, and destroyed a vast amount of property of every description. The Navajoes were all quiet on their reservations.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

AN ORGANIZATION EFFECTED-THE WORK BEFORE IT.

Кеокик, Iowa, Sept. 8.—The Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning. A permanent organization was effected, and the following officers elected:

the following officers elected:

President—Wm. Vandever, Iowa. Vice-Presidents—R. R. Reynolds, Alabama; J. L. Sharp, Tennessee; Horace Reed, Wisconsin; Cyrus Aldrick, Minnesota; M. W. Delahay, Kansas; Judge Sutton, Louisiana; M. W. Beltzhoover, Pennsylvania; J. W. Batcheller, Ohio; H. W. Webb, Illinois; J. D. Davis, Iowa; Gen. Alken, Missouri; Hiram Barney, New-York; B. Field, Kentucky; M. Shoenberg, Arkansas. Secretaries—E. A. Jaines, Tennessee; W. B. Murry, Minnesota; Col. Coffin, Kansas; M. Flood, Louisiana; R. I. Sloan, Ohio; A. J. Tickner, Iowa. Temporary Secretaries were added by resolutions.

After an address by the President, Mr. Howell, from the Committee on the Order of Business, reported the following subjects to be acted upon:

First—The Mississippi River and its Tributaries. Second—Foreign Commerce. Third—Immigration. Fourth—The Postal Telegraph.

The Committee further recommended that Standing Committees be appointed upon each of the foregoing subjects. subjects.

A minority report was then read. It proposed that the Convention should consider all matters connected with the commerce and travel of the Mississippi and her tributaries, or which may in any way hinder the develop-ment of the country drained by its waters, and that the ment of the country drained by its waters, and that the Convention ought not to be confined to the four subjects mentioned in the majority report—"Postal Telegraph"—has no special application to the Mississippi Valley, while other subjects of great importance to the Mississippi Valley are excluded. They also think it would be unjust and unwise to refer all resolutions to the Committee without debate; they also believe no standing committee without debate; they also believe no standing committee should be appointed, but that all subjects should be considered in open Convention, unless special committees were ordered. The minority Committee therefore recommend the following order of business: First, The Mississippi River and her tributaries; Second, Foreign commerce. Third, Immigration; and that the Convention shall then be open to consider other matters pertinent to those objects. After an hour's discussion, which took wide range, the minority report was adopted. Mr. James of Tennesse offered a resolution that the vote of each State be represented with its representative in Congress, if not lowa and Missouri would swallow up all the other States. The following were appointed a committee on the subject of 'The Mississippi and her Tributaries': M. A. Bryson, Mo.; T. A. James, Tenn.; James K. Kerr, Pa.; R. M. Reynolds, Ala.; P. A. Coffee, Kansas; T. Dellavande, La.; Col. Schroder, Ark.; J. S. Riordan, Ill.; H. R. Chausen, Iowa; Irving Reed, Ind.; A. J. Messinger, Wis. R. Jammer, Ky.; R. Blakely, Minn.; J. W. Bacheller, Ohio. On 'Foreign Commerce'—Wm. Burweil, La.; L. R. Shryock, Mo.; C. Winston, Ill.; R. S. Bower, Iowa; A. A. Bemis, Tenn. On the "Removal of the Capital"—S. T. Miller, Iowa; L. R. Reams, Mo.; M. W. Delahay, Kansas; Cyrus Bussey, La.; W. A. Steel, Ill. On "Immigration"—E. O. Howard, Mo.; A. Chambers, Mo.; Dr. English, Ill.; A. T. Shaw, Tenn.; W. R. Fish, La. A recess was taken until 3 o'clock.

In the afternoon session, Judge Miller, from the Committee on the Removal of the National Capital, makes the Convention ought not to be confined to the four subjects Howing report: Resolved, That the best interests of the whole people of the United States require the removal of the National Capital from its present location, and that it is the opinion of this Convention that some point in the Valley of the Mississippi should be selected for its permanent establish-

Value of the Anisasppi anomal of selected for its permanent exacting ment.

Resolved. That we are opposed to any further appropriations for permanent Government buildings in Washington City, and recommend that Congress take measures for the removal of the seat of government as seen at it may be conscilently done.

After strong speeches for and against the resolutions, a motion to lay them on the table was carried by a vote of 8 to 42. Resolutions in regard to the tariffs, the money market, and various other questions, were presented by various members. Some were referred to the various standing Committees, but most of them were laid on the table.

THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL CONVENTION. CHICAGO, Sept. 8 .- At the session of the American Pharmaceutical Association, last evening, a Committee appointed for the purpose submitted a printed bill to the Association for the consideration of the members, to be presented to the Legislature. The preamble provides that,

Whereas The safety and welfare of the public are endangered by the

A hereon. The sarety and wedness of the purple are emandered by the sale of poisons by unquilided or inpurant persons; and streams, in all dividiged countries, it is found necessary to restrict this species of traffic and to provide by law for the regulation of the delicate and responsible business of compounding and dispensing the powerful agents used in mediciness and inherence, the adulteration and applications of drugs and medicines as appears of fraud, which should be presented and sortably

maked: therefore, He it consided, First, that medicines and poisons be dispensed only by gistered pharmacists; second, that no person can become a registered parmacist unless a graduate in pharmacy, or a practicing pharmacist or

pharmacet unless a graduate in pharmacy, or a practicing pharmacet examinate.

The third section is a definition of the term pharmacets; the fourth provides for the constitution of a pharmaceutical Board, of which the Governor shall appoint seven members; the fifth describes the duties of the Roard; the sixth provides for the appointment of a regular Registrar of Pharmacists; the seventh and cighth prescribe his duties; the must prescribes the penalties of collusion; the tenth gives the penalty for non-registration; the eleventh places restrictions on the sale of poisons; the tweifth proposes a dispensary of prescriptions, and the thirteen prohibits the adulteration of medicines, and fixes a penalty. Appended thereto are the schedules and forms for the most complete carrying out of the bill.

ANOTHER HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN MONTANA, St. Louis, Sept. 8.-A dispatch from Helena, Montana, says the mail-coach from that point to the railroad was robbed Monday night, about 50 miles north of Corrine, by four road agents, of two treasure-boxes containing about \$30,000 in gold bars. They also robbed the passengers of all their arms, and \$2,000. This is the second robbery in a week, amounting; to \$50,000 in the agreement. gregate.

THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. BROOKS, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8 .- The men suspected of complicity in the murder of Mr. Brooks, who had a hearing and were committed pending a further hearing of the case, were brought before Judge Brewster to day on a writ of habeus corpus. The Judge refused to dis-

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.The old banking-house of L. A. Benoist & Co. of St. Louis suspended yesterday.

... Ground was broken yesterday for the Lin-colu Monument, at Oakridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.Vice-President Colfax reached Portland, Oregon, on Tuesday, and was hopered with a public re-

.The ship Atalanta, from Aberdeen for New-York, has put in at Londonderry leaking discharge cargo. . Joseph Snyder, the murderer of Mr. Carter of Philadelphia, committed suicide in his cell, yesterday, by holding his head in a bucket of water.

. Arizona advices report the discovery of th placer mines by a party of emigrants from White ne. The mining prospects in Idaho are also encour-... The bark Selina, Capt. Dicks, which sailed

from Singapore May 15 for New York, was burned at sea. The Captain and crew were saved, and landed at St. Helona.

A farmer was robbed of \$13,000 at Macon City, Mo., on Sunday, and a man named Sam. Compton was arrested at Hannibal on Tuesday, and most of the money recovered.